Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 37. WEDNESDAY, 29th NOVEMBER, 1826. No. 1904.

BOMBAY Amateur Theatre.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 6TH DEC.
WILL BE REPRESENTED
THE COMEDY OF
JOHN BULL,
OR,
An Englishman's Fireside.

DOORS to be open at half-past Six o'clock, and the performance to commence at half-past Seven precisely.

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre, on Tuesday, and Wednesday the 5th and 6th December, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

Boxes and Pitt 6 Rupees,—Upper Boxes 4 Rupees,—Gallery 2 Rupees.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 30th Instant,

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Plate and Plated Ware, a Single barrelled Gun by Egg, Palanquins, Cooking Utensils, &c.

Twelve Inch Brass Door Locks, Iron Ditto, large and small Chest Ditto, Buggy and Carriage, Telescope, Whips, Plated Moulding for Carringes, thick Brass Wire, and a variety of other Articles.

Fine Old Holland in large and small Cases, Port Wine, &c.

Meadows Street, 29th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On MONDAY, the 4th Proximo,
AND FOLLOWING DAY
AT THE
French Shop
NEXT DOOR TO
Messrs. Lugrin, Son & Co's
WAREHOUSE,

THE remainder of the Stock of French Goods, Comprising White and Pink Champaigne, Sauterne, Burgundy, Muscadell, Lafitte Claret, Chateau Margeaux, Noyeau, Ratifia, Brandy, Annisced, Baume du Sacre and Syrup.

A Large Assortment of Millinery, consisting of Ribbons, Lace, Bonnets and Caps, a variety of Silks for dresses, Gowns, and Bodies, Children's Pelisses, Crape, Black and White Silk Stockings, half Ditto &c.

Dinner and Tea Sets of Gilt Earthen, ware, an Assortment of Cut Glass-ware Pier Glasses, Wardrobes, with Cheval Glasses, Table and Wall Argaund Lamps, Clocks, Vases, Liquor and Dressing Cases, and Desks, Marmalade, Jam, Jellies, Biscuits, Gingerbread, Sardines, Anchovies, Mustard, Capers, Olives, Pickles, &c.

Eau de Cologne, Wire Dish Covers, Tooth Brushes, Shaving Ditto, Whips and other articles.

The above will be on view this day, the 29th Instant.

Meadows Street, 29th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY the 7th Proximo,

A CHEST of new Publications, neatly half bound, and just imported, containing Buck's Beauties, Sayings and Doings, Perceval's Italy, Hawkins' Milton, French Revolution, Blacquiere's Greece, Pennington's Tour, Seely's Elora, Norman Conquest, Venice under the Yoke of Austria, Rameses, Gilmour, Pandarang Hari, Dictionary of Quotations, Heraldic Anomalies, Beckman's Inventions, Marianne, Writer's Clerk, Peep at the Pilgrims, Takings, Powley's Minor Atlas, Imperial Ditto &c.

Catalogues will be published.

Meadows Street, 29th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
PATENT
MERTON DOWN
HATS,
VIZ.

LADIE'S Black and White Riding Hats each	Rs.	25
Gentlemen's Fashionable Black and White	Ditto.	20
Ditto Broad Brim	Ditto.	25
Children's Black & White	Ditto.	15

Meadows Street, 29th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
On Commission,
A PAIR OF
Parker's
DOUBLE BARRELLED
PISTOLS.
PRICE Rs. 350.

Meadows Street, 29th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
PER ASIA FELIX,
A CALCUTTA BUILT
DENNET,
AND HARNESS
BY HARROWELL.
PRICE Rs. 1,100
AND A SET OF
PLATED MOUNTED
Buggy Harness,
Rs. 80.

Meadows Street, 29d Nov. 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On SATURDAY the 2d December,

PLATE and Plated Ware, Glass and China, Chairs, Tables, Couches, Cots, Pictures, Lamps, Wearing Apparel, and sundry other articles, belonging to an Officer deceased.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, A Double and Single Poled Tent, Palanquin, &c. &c.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, the 2d December,
AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

THE following articles belonging to the Estate of the late Lieut. ROBINSON H. C. Marine.

VIZ.

1 Superior Mountain Barometer with spare Tube.

3 Superior Thermometers by Cary.

Bombay, 29d Nov. 1826.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

WHOLE and HALF TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY for 1827, are to be had at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co. at the following Rates.

Whole Tickets,.....at Rs. 120
Half Ditto,..... 65.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1826

NOTICE.

J. P. DA COSTA, European Portuguese Surgeon, Medical Dispensary, Ramport Row, near the Engineer's Office, has the GENUINE CASTOR OIL, and the EXPERIMENTAL PILLS, for the Cholera Morbus, Vomitting, and Dysentery, for Sale.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1826.

Advertisement.

LIEUTENANT EDMUND NEVILLE 2nd or Grenadier Regt. Native Infantry being about to leave Bombay, requests that all Claims against him may be sent, within fifteen Days from this date, to H. FOWEN No. 35, Meadows Street Bombay, for adjustment: in default whereof and beyond which period no Claims will be attended to.

Bombay, 29th November 1826.

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લફ્ટનેનટ • ફિડમંડ • નેવીલ • ગાંમડી • પેદલખાતાંની • ૨ જી • અથવા • ગરાંનડીઅર • રીજમીટ • વાલો • શ્રી • મુમબ્બઇથી • ખાફેર • જા વા • માંગેય • માડે • ઇરજ • ફરે છેજે • તેઉપર • જેકાંઇ • લેફણું • ફશે • તે • આ જથી • દીન • ૧૫ મો • ફિ • ટી • ઓ વીન • શ્રી • મુમબ્બઇ • મયે • મીડો • ઇ શતરીટનાં • આંક • ૫ વાલા • ઘર મો • પોતાંનો • ફશાબ • માંડી • વાલ વા • શારૂં • મોકલવો • ફદાપી • ફિ • મુ દત • પુરી • થાફિઆ • પછી • મોકલશે તો • તેદાવો • શાંભલશે • નહી *

શ્રી • મુમબ્બઇની • તારીખ • ૨૯ મી • નવેમ્બર • ૧૮૨૬

For Passage to London,

THE NEW SHIP,
OF 600 TONS,
Now Building in Bombay Docks, will Sail for London about the 10th. of February,
ALEX. HENNING, R. N.
COMMANDER.

FOR Passage apply to Captain HENNING at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 29th November 1826.

For Freight or Passage
TO LONDON,
THE FINE SHIP

Britannia A. 1.
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
Wm. Bourchier R. N.
COMMANDER,

WAS to leave England on or before the 25th July, and may be expected here in the course of this month.

The Britannia carries a regular Surgeon and will be dispatched from this in December.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen, and further particulars learnt on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1826.

Passage to London,

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 25th JANUARY 1827
THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

NORFOLK,
OF 550 TONS REGISTER,
Alex. Greig, Commander,

HAS excellent accomodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, & further particulars known on applicationto Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 29th November 1826.

Passage to England

To Sail about the 25th of December
TOUCHING AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE FINE SHIP

ROYAL GEORGE,
500 TONS,
STEPHENSON ELLERBY,
COMMANDER,

CARRIES a regular Surgeon.—For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 29th November 1826.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 29th November 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH NOVEMBER 1826.

No. 326 of 1826.—Cornet R. H. Richards, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs for a period of twelve months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1826.

No. 327 of 1826.—Major J. W. Aitchison, is appointed to a seat at the Military Board as Acting Adjutant General of the Army.

No. 328 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel Gillespie, of the 4th M. Lt. Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 329 of 1826.—Lieutenant E. Sparrow, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on his private affairs for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 330 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Hessman, having returned to the Presidency, will resume the Command of the Artillery, and of his seat at the Military Board.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1826.

No. 331 of 1826.—The following orders are confirmed.

A Brigade order by the officer commanding at Sattarah, dated 30th July, 1826, appointing Lieutenant J. M Short, of the 13th Regiment N. I. to act as Brigade Major and Bazar Master at that station, during the absence of Lieutenant A. R. Wilson

A District order by Lieutenant Colonel N. Wilson, dated Kaira, 9th October, 1826, appointing Lieut. G. Yeadell, of the Regiment of Artillery, to conduct the duties of Barrack Master, and of the Executive Engineer's department, on the departure of Captain J. Graham, from the station.

An order by the same officer under the above date, appointing Lieutenant T. G. Holl, to act as Adjt. to the left wing of the 4th Regiment N. I. and to a detachment of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion stationed at Kaira, on the departure of Lieutenant J. S. Ramsay, to join the Right Wing at Ahmedabad.

An order by the officer commanding a detachment of the 20th Regiment N. I. serving in Guzerat, dated Borada 16th October 1826, appointing Ensign W. Jones, to be acting Adjutant to the detail consisting of three hundred rank and file on departure of Lieut. Hawkes, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1826.

No. 332 of 1826—The following alterations and promotion are made.

12th Regt. N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant George Fisher, to take rank vice Sellwood resigned,—Date of rank 13th April 1826.

Lieutenant T. E. Taylor, to take rank vice Reid, promoted,—29th May 1826.

Lieutenant T. Maugan, to take rank vice G. Clarke deceased,—6th August 1826.

Promotion.

Ensign J. B. Rind, to be Lieutenant vice Fortune, removed to the 20th Regiment—8th Sept. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1826.

No. 333 of 1826.—The following appointment is made.

14th Regiment N. I.

Ensign T. M. Dickenson, to be Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language,—Date of appointment 1st November 1826.

No. 334 of 1826.—Ensign T. H. Browne is removed from the 12th Regt. to the 23d Regt N. I. at his own request, and posted as fifth Ensign.

No. 335 of 1826.—Ensign Crofton, of His Majesty's 6th Regiment, is appointed Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to that corps from the 21st ultimo.

No. 336 of 1826.—Assistant Surgeon J. Fortnom, of the Horse Brigade of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 337 of 1826.—The following promotions are made consequent to the recent augmentation of the Infantry of this establishment.

Madical Department.

Senior Assistant Surgeons Christopher Kane and William Taylor M. D. to be Surgeons,—Date of rank 8th September 1826.

Bombay Castle, 16th November 1826.

No. 338 of 1826.—Captain Long, Sub-Assistant Commissary General at Malligaum, and Lieutenant Payne, Sub-Assistant Commissary General at the Presidency, are allowed to exchange Stations.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1826.

No. 339 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel T. Pierce, 5th Regiment N. I. is permitted to proceed on furlough to Europe, for the recovery of his health, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 340 of 1826.—Lieut. H. Hart, having been reported qualified to perform the duties of an Assistant Surveyor of the 1st Class, is permitted to draw Staff allowances as such from the 12th of July last.

Bombay Costle, 20th November 1826.

No. 341 of 1826.—In relieving Lieutenant Colonel Hessman from the Command of the Surat Division of the Army, on the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Leighton C. B. to the General Staff of the Army, on the allowances of a Major General, as notified to the Army in the General Order of the 5th October, it was intended that the latter Officer should succeed to the Divisional Command; Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Leighton will proceed to assume the Command of the Surat Division of the Army accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1826.

No. 342 of 1826.—Dr. Hill Morgan, 3d Member of the Medical Board, is permitted to visit Kundellah, and to be absent for three weeks from the period of his departure from the Presidency.

No 343 of 1826.—Lieutenant Beck, of the 21st Regiment N. I. is appointed Adjutant of the Bheel Corps in Candeish.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant E. W. Harris, to be Assistant to the Superintendent of Marine,—date of appointment 7th November 1826.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
D. GREENHILL,
Act, Sect. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE.
24th November 1826.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
21ST NOVEMBER 1826.

Captain G. Wilson, to be Acting Political Agent in Kattywar.

Mr. J. W. Langford, to be acting first Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Having read the letter Signed "STEAM" in your paper of the 22d Inst. setting forth the superiority of Steam Vessels for navigating the seas in boisterous or tempestuous weather; it becomes necessary that I should exhibit the authority upon which I formed an opinion that such Vessels could only be employed to advantage in rivers and smooth seas, with fine weather, and to short distances, where the Passage or service to be performed can be accomplished within a period of 20 or 25 days.

I have seen sufficient of Steam Vessels in the river Thames, and have since heard of their services in India in the river Hooghly, and on the coast of Arracan and in its rivers, to know that they are admirably adapted for such employment.

But regarding their capabilities for navigating the seas on distant or long voyages, and in bad weather, my opinion of them as given in the Gazette, of the 15th Instant, was formed after a perusal of various accounts, of which the following are extracts.

Extract from the Bombay Courier Extraordinary dated the 27th of December 1825.

"We have this moment received a Calcutta "Government Gazette Extraordinary, announ- "cing the arrival of the Enterprize; The "Enterprize Steam Vessel Captain Johnson, "left England on the 19th of August 1825, "and anchored at Diamond Harbour at 1 "P. M. yesterday, having been 109 days in "performing the voyage; she arrived off Cal- "cutta this day at noon. It appears from an "account of this Steam Vessel, in the Cal- "cutta John Bull, that on leaving England, "her passage was much retarded from the "quantity of Coals (380 Tons) bringing her "very deep in the water, she was also much "delayed by strong gales, fresh winds, and "currents against her, and also by her being "obliged after her Coals failed to take a "circuitous route, under sail to the Cape. "After leaving the Cape, the Enterprize was "opposed by strong currents, and also by "the North East wind, blowing down the "bay of Bengal, which with a failure of her "Coals, obliged her to take a circuitous course to the Sand Heads."

Extract from the Oriental Herald printed in London for September 1825.

"Considerable doubts seem to exist at "present as to the practicability of establishing "a permanent Steam Nagivation by the Cape, "not only from the speculation being likely "to turn out a ruinous one, but from the "quantity of fuel required to be carried, and "the constant and rapid accumulation of salt "in the boilers, the delay caused by removing "which, it is supposed, will almost counter- "balance the other advantages, we understand, "in proof of this, that the Lightening Steam "Vessel, that went to Algiers, was obliged to "touch at Corunna, Oporto, and Gibralter, "for the purpose here stated, it will be a "strong argument against the success of Steam "Navigation, in so long a voyage as that bet- "ween England and India, even with all the "places it is possible to put into during the "passage."

Again "the Enterprize Steam Vessel, Cap- "tain Johnson, Commander, took her depar- "ture, in the early part of last month (Au- "gust) from the shores of England, bound to "Calcutta, the first of the kind that ever un- "dertook so long a voyage; she started from "Gravesend on the 3d of August, and pro- "ceeded to an anchorage below the Nore, "where the weather threatening to be very "unfavorable, and blowing hard, she continu- "ed all next day. Having rode out the gale, "to the entire satisfaction of all on board, "in the morning of the 5th, she again pro- "ceeded on her voyage, on the morning of "the 6th, about ten o'clock, it was discovered "that the vessel was on fire, when alarm was "given, a red blaze was seen surrounding the "Chimney and bursting through the deck, "but Capt. Johnson giving his orders with "great coolness and precision, every one did "his duty in such a manner, that the dan- "ger was soon subdued, It was found to "have proceeded from some Coals placed "over the boilers, which, being heated to "226°, was it is said sufficient to ignite them. "To calm the apprehension of the Passen- "gers, after an alarm of so frightful a na- "ture, all the fires were put out till next "morning, that they might be satisfied all "was safe. The boiler is also stated to "have received some trifling accident which "required repair;" or as another account says "finding she did not make sufficient "head way against wind and sea, to equal "the value of Coals consumed, Captain John- "son determined to lay to, until the weather "moderated, having in consequence of these "circumstances drifted back from Beachy "Head, as far as Dungeness, she again pro- "ceeded to the Westward on the 7th and fi- "nally sailed from Falmouth, on the 16th "having taken on board the remainder of "her Passengers.

Extract from the Madras Papers copied from the Bombay Courier of the 22d of April 1826.

"We are still unable to announce any fur- "ther arrivals from Europe at our Port, but "it appears that the story of the little Falcon "having arrived at Calcutta is strictly true; "this attempt must, like that of the Enter- "terprize, be pronounced a failure, as far as "respects the applicability of Steam for so "long a voyage; for the Falcon took her fin- "al departure from Portsmouth on the 12th "of November 1825, touched no where, as "far as we can learn, and did not anchor at "Kedgeree in the river Hooghley until the "25th ultimo, a period of very nearly five "months. The Falcon is a remarkably fast "sailing vessel, and is, it appears the vessel "(then the pleasure Yacht of Lord Yar- bor- "rough) that beat the Enterprize, by two "miles per hour in Steaming down the river "Thames."

Many of the Trading Ships that come to this country, under the ordinary mode of navigating, with large Cargoes of Merchandise, will be found to have made their passage from England in less time than the Steam Vessels. Enterprize and Falcon which were almost entirely laden with Coals for the consumption of their Steam Engines.

In a commercial point of view therefore I conceive they can only be employed to advantage as I have before stated.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient servant
A NAVAL OFFICER.

Bombay 24th November 1826

P. S. The Enterprize and Falcon were fitted out I believe with peculiar attention for making an expeditious passage to Calcutta, the former was 109 days, the latter nearly five months. A sailing ship without the aid of Steam has made the passage from England to Calcutta in less than 89 days.

A NAVAL OFFICER.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 9.
Calcutta . . 90 days 102 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1826.

We are still without any arrivals from England, tho' judging from the date of the departure of the Britania for this Port, which is said to be the 25th July, we had every reason to expect her appearance before this, with a budget of Europe news of a latter date than any that has yet been received at the other Presidencies.

The departures since our last have been the Recovery W. C. Chapman, Cammander, the Runnymede, Charles Kempt, Cammander to London, and the James Scott R. Richards, Commander, to China.

PASSENGERS.

Per Recovery.—Lady Smith, Mrs. Gillum, Miss Pottinger, Miss F. Pottinger, Miss Furlong, Colonel Turner, 1st Cavalry, Colonel Gillespie, Madras Establishment, Major Jackson, H. M. 20th Regiment, Captain Sandwith 1st Light Cavalry, Lieutenant Sparrow, 1st Light Cavalry, Cornet Richards, 1st Light Cavalry, Lieutenant Cooper, Queen's Royals, Cornet Gumbleton, 4th Light Dragoons, Mr. Coppock, Purser H. C. Marine.

CHILDREN—Misses Taylor and Barton, Masters Bell and Westly.

Per Runnymede.—Mrs. S. Pilfold and 2 Children; Mr. Reeves; The Reverend E. Steward; and Mr. C. Clarkson.

The Hon'ble the Governor returned to the Presidency on Sunday last under the Salute due to his rank.

We understand that a great deal of damage has been sustained by the native vessels on the Coast, during the late blowing weather, as well to the Northward as the Southward of the Port; several vessels have returned here dismasted and otherwise injured, and among the number is the armed Ketch Vigilant which has arrived in a sinking state and was very near foundering on her way from Surat. A large Arab Buggala was lost within the Surat Bar on a sand bank where she struck, and went to pieces, but the crew we believe were saved. At Surat there was we are told nearly five days of complete monsoon-like weather blowing hard in squalls from the Southward with heavy rain.

On Wednesday last the society of Colabah were very politely entertained by Dr. Howison with a Quadrille Party, which was kept up with spirit and animation till 12 o'clock; at which hour a most elegant supper laid out in the best stile was served up, after which dancing was renewed with redoubled glee and persevered in till an early hour.

We hope there are few of our readers who will overlook the announcement, in to days Paper of the opening of our Amateur Theatre on Wednesday next, for the Representation of the Comedy entitled John Bull or an Englishman's Fireside. From all we can learn on the subject we have every reason to believe that it will be a well conducted and very respectable performance, and we have no doubt but the managers will be rewarded with a full house and many a smiling face of approbation for their kind and voluntary exertions to please and amuse the Public.

The case of AMERCHUND BEEDERCHUND *vs.* THE HON'BLE COMPANY AND OTHERS, was yesterday decided in the Supreme Court in favour of the Plaintiffs. Damages Twelve Lacs, Twenty one thousand, Seven hundred and ninety. Rs.12, 21790
with 6 per Cent Compound Interest on Ten Lacs, thirty nine thousand six hundred and three. Rs.10,39603
from the 18th. July 1818 and the same rate on. 182187
from the 12th November of the same year. 1221790

POONAH RACES.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY THE 5TH OF DECEMBER.

1st. A Sweepstakes of 500 Rupees each, for all Arab Horses that have never started on any course for Cup, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes 8st. 4lb. 2 miles closed on the 1st October. Eleven Subscribers—entrance 15 Rupees.

2nd. The 2nd year of the renewal of the Claret stakes of 200 Rupees each, with (600) from the Fund, for all Horses, weight for age, and inches, heats 1¼ mile, 14 hands, and aged, 9st, closed 4 Subscribers---entrance 2 Mohurs.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY 8.

1st. A Sweepstakes of 20 Gold Mohurs each, H. F. for all Arab Horses that have never won on any course, heats 2 miles, weight for age--closed 9 Subscribers---entrance 15 Rupees.

2nd. The give and take of £50 from the Fund, and 50 Rs. each, for all Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands 9 stone, heats 2 miles—entrance 3 Mohurs.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY 13.

1st. A Cup given by the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry of 1,000 Rupees for all Arab Horses that have never won, heats 2 miles, 9 stone,---entrance 3 Mohurs.

2d. Colts plate, 500 Rupees, for all Colts, heats mile and half weight for age. Winner of the 2nd maiden of the Extra—entrance 3 Mohurs.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY 15.

1st. The Artillery Plate of 800 Rupees, for all Horses, heats one mile, carrying 8st. 4lb. Winners 8st. 7lb.—entrance 3 Mohurs.

2nd. The Queen's Royal cup value (1000) Rupees for all Horses that have never won, weight for age, heats 1½ mile and a distance—entrance 3 Mohurs.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY 19.

1st. The Ladies & Bachelors Purse of £50 with a Hundred Rupees each addded, for all Horses carrying 8st. 7lbs. heats 1½ mile and a distance—entrance 2 Mohurs.

2d. The Poonah Plate of 100£ from the Fund, with 100 Rupees each added, for all Horses, weight for age 2½ miles—entrance 3 Mohurs.

SIXTH DAY, FRIDAY 22.

1st. The East Deavon Cup given by H. M. 20th Regiment, of 1200 Rupees, for all Horses to be handicapped by the Stewards, heats 2 miles.—entrance 3 Mohurs.

2d. The Hack Plate 300 Rupees from the Fund, and a Sweepstakes of 2 Gold-mohurs each, once round and a distance 10st. winning. Horse to be sold for 600 Rupees, if demanded within ½ of an hour after the Race. Those who won Horses, to have the preference—entrance 15 Rupees.

SEVENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 26.

1st. The Wetters Plate of 50£. from the Fund, with 100 Rupees each, for all Horses carrying 11 Stone, heats 2½ miles—Gentlemen Rider's—entrance 2 Mohurs.

2d. Galloway Plate 200 Rupees from the Fund, 50 Rupees each added, for all Galloway 13-2 and under catch weights, heats 1½ miles—entrance 2 Mohurs.

3d. The Beaten Plate of 50£. and 3 Gold Mohurs, heats 1½ miles—entrance one Mohur.

A Ball and Supper to be given during the Races.

By desire of the Stewards.

W. SPILLER,
Sect.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Cornet T P. Eyre, 3d Rt. Lt. Cavy.
Lieut. J. S. Grant, Engineers.
Cornet C. Jackson, 2d Lt. Cavy.
Capt. J. Clark, G. P. Batt.
Capt. W. F. Hewitt, 6th Regt.
Lieut. I. Jackson, 15th Regt.
Lieut. B. McMahan, 25th Rt. N. I.
Lt. Col. E. Hardy, Artillery.
Capt. E. F. Willock, H. A.
Cornet D. G. Dallas, 2d Cavy.
Lt. C. A. Stewart, Asst. Surveyor K.
Asst. Surgeon J. Doig, H. A.
Capt. Hunter, Madras H. A.
Asst. Surgeon A. J. Montifiore, 5th Regt.
DEPARTURES—Capt. C. Crawley, 4th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. Westley, 20th Regt. N. I.
Major Genl. Sir L. Smith, Staff
Capt. M. Soppitt, 26th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surg. T. S. Cahill, attached to M. H. 4th Drs.
Ensign. A. Meadows 18th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. S. Grant, Engineers.
Lieut. R. F. Bouchier, 4th Regt. N. I.
Capt. J. Scott, 23d Regt. N. I.
Lt. Edward Marsh, Acting Supg. Bazar, P. D. A.
Capt. J. Graham, 7th Regt.
Ensign C. S. Mant, 6th Regt.
Capt. J. Molesworth, Asst. Comy. Gl.
Lt. and Qr. Mr. Thos. Candy, 20th Regt.
Lt. and Qr Mr. George Candy, 3d Regt.
Capt. Cathcart 10th Regt.
Lt. Col. Taylor, 25th Rt.
Lt. C. A. Stewart, Asst. Surveyor S. K.
Ensign B. H. Goodenough, 26th Rt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 21st Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomud, Syrang, from Mandavie.

26th, Brig William, G. F. Andree, Commander from Madras, 14th Oct. Pondecherry Ceylon and Malabar Coast.

Passengers per Brig William.—Mrs. Andree, Captain Laing.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 22d Ship Recovery (Free Trader), H. C. Chapman, Commander to London.

24th, Turkish Brig Tum, Mahomud Alley Nacqudah to Muscat and Bushire.

26th, Ship Runnymede, Chas. Kemp Commander to London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Do. Dutch Brig Nederlander, Henry Batten Commander to Ceylon and Java.

27th, Ship James Scott, R. Richards, Commander to China.

Passengers by Recovery.—Lady Smith, Mrs. Gillum, Miss Pottinger, Miss F. Pottinger, Miss Forlong, Miss Taylor, Miss Barton, Lieut. Col. Turner, 1st Lt. Cy. Lt. Col. Gillespie, Madras Establishment. Major Jackson, H. M. 20th Regt. Capt. B. Sandwith, 1st Lt. Cy. Capt. E. Sparrow, Lieut. Cooper, Queen's Royals, Lieut. Gumbleton, H. M. 4th Dragoons, Cornet Richards 3d Lt. Cy. Mr. Joseph Coppock, Purser, H. C. Marine.

By Runnymede.—Mrs. S. Pilford, and 2 Children, Mr. Reeves, Revd. E. Steward, Mr. C. Clarkson.

By Dutch Brig Nederlander.—Mr. W. M. Blanckenhazen.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Royal George, for London.
Dorothy, for Liverpool.
Vigilant, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—November 8, French Ship Nancy, C. Guezenec, from Bordeaux 18th July.

Passengers per Ship Gunjava, C. Oakley, from Cape of Good Hope 10th August, and Mauritius 18th of September.

From Cape of Good Hope:—Mr. James Inness; Mr. Robert Nicholson; Mr. O. Parrott; Mr. Lydiard.

From Mauritius:—Mrs. Captain Bertram and Child; Mrs. Captain McMullen; Mr Symers; Dominga, Francis, four Servants, and ten Natives.

On the 24th October, the Gunjava spoke the Ship La Belle Alliance, in Lat. 17° 40' N. Long. 87° 52' E. all well; and on the 30th spoke the Bengal Merchant, in Lat. 19° 49', Long. 89° 25' E. all well.

Per Nancy:—Mons. Delton; Mr. and Mrs. Griffin; Mr. Burrowes; Mr. Higels.

DEPARTURES.—November 6. Ship Hammon Shaw, W. B. Davidson, for Bombay—French Brig Ninon, Le Ligor, for Bourbon.

November 7. Ship Nerbudda, T. Patrick, for Mauritius—Ship Shaw Inshaw, D. Robertson, for Port Louis—French Schooner Deaux Sophie, M. Hamon, for Bourbon.

Vessels expected to sail immediately:—Ship Mermaid, A. Yates, for London via Madras—Brig Macauly, J. Aiken, for Red Sea.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
NOVEMBER 7, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—H. C. Ships Marchioness of Ely, Prince Regent, Asia, and Rose—Gunjava passed up.

KEDGEREE:—Duke of Lancaster and Hooghly passed down.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 10, Ship Atlas, T. Hunt, from London 25th June; 14. Ship Felicitas, P. Campbell from Rangoon 3d November

DEPARTURE.—Nov 14, Ship Lalla Rookh, Stewart, for Pinang and Sincapore.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Thomas's Church, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Mainwaring, Captain James Morison, 2nd Regt. Madras Cavalry and Assistant Commissary Gen. to Maria Macdonald, eldest daughter of John Elphinston Esq. late member of Council at this Presidency.

On Monday last, the 20th Instant, at the Church of N. S. de Gloria of Mazagon, by the Rev. Francisco de Parras, Vicar General, Mr. A. P. Rodrigues, to Roza, Eldest Daughter of Rozario de Quadros Esquire, late a merchant of this place.

At Poonah, on the 13th Nov. 1826, by the Revd. Vicar R. A. Lopes de Conceicao, Joseph Salvador, Clerk in the Collector's Office, to Mrs. Leanora Aranjo, late Widow of Mr. Ignacio de Aranjo.

BIRTHS.—At Chanda near Nagpore, on the 29th Oct. the Lady of Assistant Surgeon A. Montgomery, Bombay Medical Establishment, of a daughter.

At Colaba, on Wednesday, the 22d Instant, Mrs. Richard Beck, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 23d Instant, at the House of Lieut. R. Payne, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, after a long and painful illness, Clarissa Maria, the Wife of Lieut. Thomas, Barrack Master to the Surat Division of the Army, aged 25 years.

At Sea, on board the Maitland, on the 16th of May, Elizabeth, Lady of Lt. Col. Campbell, whose pleasing manners and amiable desposition caused her to be sincerely beloved.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Friday, the 3d November, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Mr. A. Rodrigues, of the General Post Office, to Mrs. Mary Ann Caspers, relict of the late Mr. H. P. Caspers, of the Harbour Master's Department.

At Calcutta, on the 4th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Captain George Moore, 59th Regiment, to Miss S. Cattell.

At Calcutta, on the 6th November, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Joseph Dos Santos, to Miss Maria Miranda.

At Noacolly, on the 1st November, by the Reverend W. Parish, William Henry Steer, Esq., to Miss Susanna E. Carden.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 7th November, the Lady of Roger Winter, Esq. Barrister at Law, of a Son.

At Kidderpore, on the 3d November, Mrs. J. R Aitken, of a Daughter.

At Singapore, on the 1st September, the Lady of Lieutenant Henry Lloyd, 36th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Buxar, on the 21st Sept., the Lady of T. E. Dempster, Esq., Garrison Assist. Surgeon, of a Son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on the 10th of November, the Lady of Captain D. Montgomerie, Deputy Adjutor General, of a Daughter.

At Tranquebar, on the 5th Nov. the Lady of Lieutenant W. P. Burton, 27th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

On Thursday morning the 9th Nov. the Lady of C. H. Clay, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 7th Nov. the wife of Mr J. Bigwood, of a Daughter.

At Royapooram, on Sunday morning, the 5th Nov. Mrs. T. Jones, of Daughter.

DEATHS.—At the Presidency Cantonment, on the 10th Nov, Lieutenant H. P. Clay, 33d Regiment N. I. son of the late General Clay, H. M. Service, aged 22.

At Royapooram, on the 8th Nov. Mrs. Caroline Meppen, aged 36 years and 9 months.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.] *Calcutta, the 4th Nov.* 1826. [SELL.

	Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Prem.	26 8	Remitable Loans at 6 P. Ct.	25 8 Prem.
Disct.	0 10 5	Per Cent Loans, of 1822	3 1 2 Disct.
Prem.	0 0	New 5 per Cent Loan,	0 4 Disct.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills. 5 per Cent.
Ditto on Private Bills . . . . . 7 Ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit. . . . . 7 Ditto
BANK SHARES.—Premium, 5300 to 5100.

BUY.] RATES OF EXCHANGE [SELL.

1 11 *a* 1 11½ On London 6 Months sight. per Sa. Rs. . . . . 2 0 *a* 2½
On Bombay 30 Days Sight per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
On Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDER ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head quarters, Calcutta, 30th October 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

13th Light Dragoons.

Captain John Crossely from the Half-pay, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Heyman who exchanges, receiving the difference, 12th July, 1826.

1st Foot.

Ensign Church, promoted in General Orders the 6th Instant, having died on his passage to England, Ensign A. B. Montgomery will succeed to the Lieutenancy, vice Holebrooke promoted, and James Brown, Gentleman, to the Ensigncy, vice Montgomery, 11th February, 1826.

The Leaves of Absence to England granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir G. Walker, to the undermentioned Officers on Medical Certificate, and for the periods specified, are confirmed:

13th Dragoons—Captain Stones.

Royal Regiment—Brevet Captain Mackenzie.

The Division Order by Brigadier General Price, under date the 20th October, (Instant,) directing certain Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's 44th Regiment to proceed by water from Ghazeepore to Dinapore, for the purpose of giving their Evidence at a General Court Martial ordered to be held at the latter Station, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence for the period specified.

38th Foot—Lieutenant Johnston, in extention for One Month, on Medical Certificate.

By Order of the Commander in Chief.
A. MACDONALD.
Adjt. Genl. of H. M. Army in India.

HIS MAJESTY'S 14th FOOT.

DIVISION ORDERS FOR THE STATION OF MEERUT.
Meerut 18th October, 1826.

After having had his Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot nearly four years under his immediate Command, and thus having had unceasing opportunity of ascertaining the merits of the corps in most circumstances and situations, Major General Reynell sincerely lamenting its approaching removal from the Meerut Division is naturally anxious to mark the separation about to take place by a public record of the sentiments he entertains of this old and distinguished Regiment.

Whether the mind dwells upon the conduct of the officers, in their private or professional relations—or rests upon the steady discipline and well established regularity of the men in Cantonments—whether it recurs to the beautiful style of movement in the Field—or to the intrepid gallantry of the corps in presence of an enemy, he has equal cause for admiration—and is equally justified in pronouncing the 14th Regiment a specimen of British Infantry, that would be remarkable in any part of his Majesty's Dominions; but when it is considered that the corps is now verging towards the close of a long and honourable career in a country and climate unusually so destructive of health, morals and energies, the present Soldierlike appearance and efficiency of the Regiment cannot be too much appreciated.

While employed in framing a farewell order to the 14th Regiment, the Major General must naturally advert to the general conduct of the corps in the late short and successul Campaigns before the Walls of Bhurtpore, the patience and willingness with which every required service was performed, and the undaunted bravery displayed in leading the assault of the North East Angle on the 18th of January last, which contributed so decidedly to the glorious result that followed, must be prominent and permanent in recollection.

The Major General trusts that his respect, and he may add—affection, for the 14th Regiment are too well understood, to require here any assurance that the corps will carry from Meerut, his warmest wishes for its continued honor and prosperity.

(True Copy)
R. W. POGSON,
D. A. A. G.

Navigation of the Straits of Malacca.—The importance of our possessions and the ascendancy which the late Treaty has given us in these Straits, render any information which may prove beneficial to the Navigation of them highly useful and interesting, and we have much pleasure in publishing the following remarks and directions regarding the passage from Malacca to this Port. These are from the notes of Capt. Rous, and the Officers of H. M. Ship *Rainbow*, and may be relied on as correct.

"In beating up against a Southerly wind, it is recommended to Commanders of Ships to stand further in shore on the Malay coast than Mr. Horsburg approves of. In his chart he delineates an extensive bank from Formosa point to Pulo Pisang, running parallel to the shore at the distance of 4 or 5 miles, and directs ships not to approach the Malay peninsula under 12 fathoms. The line of approximation here appears to be quite erroneous, and Ships may stand in with perfect safety within two miles of the beach, any where to the Northd. of Pulo Pisang. By this means advantage is taken of the tide which is weak and irregular in the common track of Ships.

On reaching Singapore straits, if a vessel is unable to weather Barn Island with the wind from the Southward, she should bear up for the passage thro' Selat Sinki, or New Harbor. This will be found safe and expeditious for vessels under 600 tons burthen, but for ships of a larger size it is too narrow and confined. The entrance of the passage bears E. N. E. from Sultan's Shoal, and is bold on either side, the only danger being a two fathom bank on the south side. After clearing the narrows and opening Singapore Harbor, steer along Trumba Trumbaya reef, a cable's length off, and when well to the Southd. edge away for the anchorage.

The passage above described was effected with success by H. M. S. *Rainbow*, the first vessel that has ever come thro' intentionally. The *William Parker*, (a free trader) passed thro' by mistake some time ago, and it was generally considered a very dangerous experiment. The enterprize of Captain Rous has, however, established its practicability, and these notes and observations which were taken with great care will render the passage easy and safe for future Navigators. In these operations we understand that Captain Rous was ably assisted by Mr. Bernard, Agent to Loyd's, who came in the *Rainbow* from Malacca, and whose practical knowledge of the Straits and Islands, made his suggestions and information highly useful, in exploring this unfrequented track.

[*The Govt. Gaz. Nov.* 6, 1826.

MADRAS.

The following awful account is from a late London Paper:—

AWFUL EVENT ON MALVERN HILL.

On Monday, a party of friends, among whom were the eldest son and three daughters of Joseph Hill, Esq. of Lindridge, on the borders of Gloucestershire, and several other young ladies who were on a visit to them, had agreed to form a gipsy party, to perambulate the beautiful range of Malvern hills, which commence about two miles from Mr. Hill's residence, and extend beyond Great Melvern in Worcestershire. They were accompanied by a servant-man, with a light cart, furnished with provisions, &c. for their use during their anticipated agreeable excursion. About three o'clock in the evening they reached the Worcestershire beacon, on which is a building erected by Lady Harcourt, intended for the use of persons walking on the hills, and to shelter them from the "pitiless storm." But, alas! it was no protection to them. The air looked tempestuous, a storm came on suddenly, the young ladies were very much alarmed at the vivid flashes of lightning which so rapidly succeeded each other, and roaring peals of thunder which seemed to shake the foundation of the rocks on which they stood. The building is of stone, and the roof covered with iron; there was a stone table in the middle of the room, and seats on each side, with a window opposite the door way; the party were inside it; Miss Eliza Hill, her sister Johannah, and a Miss Woodward, from Hereford, were seated at the table; the others walking about. Miss Margaret Hill, a young lady about 15 years of age, being much alarmed, was looking out at the door-way to see if the storm had passed, when she observed the eletric fluid (which no doubt was attracted by the iron roof) appearing as a mass of fire rolling along the hill and approaching their retreat; she attempted to run out, but was instantly thrown with violence to the ground; her shoes and part of her dress much burnt; her brother, who was near, shared much the same. The electric fluid entered at the door, shivered the stone table to atoms, and many large stones in the wall, and passed through the window, removing the window frame and stonework about it. Two of the unfortunate young ladies, Miss Eliza Hill and Miss Woodward, were struck dead, Miss Johannah appeared in the same state; medical aid being procured, and some signs of life appearing, she was bled, and removed to the Unicorn Inn, at Malvern; she has not spoken since, and the medical gentlemen think there is but little prospect of her recovery. The three were all burnt on the face, neck, and breast, and their hair burnt off one side of the head. All the other ladies were in a slight degree injured by the electric fluid, and are much distressed in mind, and keep their beds. A labouring man at work a short distance from the place was attracted to the spot by the screams proceeding from the man-servant. He rendered what aid he could till other assistance arrived—the two men are both very unwell, from the agitation of witnessing so awful and distressing a scene. Young Mr. Hill and Miss Margaret were removed to their father's house. A messenger was despached to Mr. Hill, who, with his wife, went to Malvern immediately, in a state of mind not to be described, to witness the appalling scene of destruction with which it had pleased God to visit their heretofore united and happy family.

An inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate persons was held at the Unicorn Tavern, Malvern, on Monday, when the facts were detailed in evidence. Verdict—"Died from the effects of lightning." The same storm was felt in other places, though not with equal severity; in the neighbourhood of Wick, near this city, two men, employed in picking cherries, were thrown from the tree by the electric fluid, but did not sustain any material injury. An elm tree was split in three directions, but two children, who had taken shelter under it, were not hurt. This is remarkable, as, generally, nothing is more dangerous than to take shelter under a tree during a thunder-storm. In this city the storm was partially felt.

[*Madras Gazette, November* 11.

PINANG.

PINANG, OCT. 1,—"Sir Ralph Rice, formerly Recorder of Pinang, but now one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court at Bombay, has this day landed from the *Royal Charlotte*, Captain Dudman, from Singapore, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

H. M. S. *Syren* has this morning sailed for Singapore.

The *Isabella*, Captain McNeil, which left this Port about a month ago for Calcutta, having proceeded as far as the Nicobars, was obliged by stress of weather to return. She arrived here eight days ago, and will sail again in the course of four or five, for Calcutta. The Packet of letters which she carried from this Post office was, on her return, put on board a Brig for Rangoon, from thence to be forwarded to Calcutta, which is to be hoped they will reach, before this day six months.

The Brig *Guardian*, sails in a few days, with Captain Burney of the Siam Mission, for Calcutta, via Mergui and Tavoy it is said.

The *Gilmore*, which arrived here, four days ago from Calcutta, with a relief of Artillery, returns to Calcutta immediately, with the Artillery who have been relieved."—*Bengal Chroniole.*

SINGAPORE.

NEW GOVERNOR.—We learn from Pinang that the visit of the Governor to Singapore and Malacca is not to take place so early as we expected. We believe that Mr. Fullarton, has postponed his departure from Pinang until the arrival of the new Charter of Justice for these Settlements, when Sir John Claridge intends accompanying him on his tour.—The Recorder's Court as now constituted will possess Admiralty as well as Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction throughout the three Settlements, at each of which Sessions will be held regularly, after the manner of Circuit Courts in England.

A steam boat is now building at Calcutta for this Government to be used in the straits, by means of which the visits of the Governor and Recorder to the different Settlements will be effected with ease and dispatch. The confidence which may be placed on making passages in a Steam-boat within a certain period, will render the employment of a vessel of this description of the first consequence, and her services in suppressing piracy would well repay the expense of her outfit &c.

PULICAT MERCHANTS.—Several of these traders have arrived here lately from Madras with extensive investments of Country piece Goods, &c. These people make an annual visit to the ports in the Straits and seldom trust their persons or property in any vessels but the Ships of His Majesty or the Hon. Company. In the latter they usually embark from Madras with their goods about the middle of August. The property is generally taken on board on *Respondentia* and the freight is in consequence high. When they have disposed of their merchandize and converted it into specie, they return again to the Coast to prepare investments for the following season. A man of war generally visits the Straits about the month of March for the purpose of conveying the treasure of the Pulicat Merchants, who make a point of waiting for this favourable opportunity; and as they never insure, such precaution is the more necessary. A Company of these traders have taken a Grant of ground, and built some substantial houses in this Settlement; where it is their intention to remain permanently for the purposes of trade. This will probable increase their traffic to this port considerably, and the mode of conducting it will certainly be more beneficial; as there are many of the commodities of this market which are well suited for returns; which will probably be resorted to as remittances instead of Dollars.

TRADING PRAHUS.—Great numbers of native prahus arrive daily from the ports of Borneo proper from whence they import valuable cargoes of fine Kamphor, Bees Wax, Pepper &c. The quantity of Kamphor brought by them this season is much greater than usual and in these vessels where every person on board is more or less interested in the cargo, a valuable commodity of this descriptions better suited to his division of interests than the more bulky articles of Pepper or rattans; the value of which would scarcely afford a sufficient share for each individual.—Kamphor. sells currently at present for about thirty dollars per katti and is purchased for export to China to which country almost the whole product of the Archipelago in this article finds its way.—The expected Bugis prahus from Celebes, Bali, &c. have not yet made their appearance here. Two of them we learn, have arrived at Rhio and others were daily expected.

TRINGANU.—Accounts have lately been received here of the death of His Highness the Rajah of Tringanu. This principality, like the other Malayan states of the peninsula

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

THE BAR.

ERSKINE.

Hail! and farewell! to the ascendant star,
The pride, the "*dulce decus*" of the bar!
Farewell thine eloquence and only thine,
Its pomp and prodigality divine;
Now shining bright and soft as orning dews,
Colour'd with fancy's fine prismatic hues,
Glancing their varying tints at every turn,
Now fill'd with "thoughts that breathe and words that burn;"
That like heaven's lightning flashed beyond controul,
Their fire electric through the inmost soul!
Yet long as liberty the soul delights,
And Britons cherish and maintain their rights,
Long as they love their country's sacred cause,
And prize the safest bulwark of their laws,
So long shall be, with freedom's loud acclaim,
"TRIAL BY JURY" linked with Erskine's name.

ROMILLY.

Lamented Romilly! though low thou'rt laid
In the dark tomb amongst the mighty dead;
Fair freedom to thy memory drops a tear,
And sainted honour weeps a pilgrim there;
Their sacred sympathy embalms thy name,
And consecrates thy worth to deathless fame.

SCARLETT.

Behind his brief-bag—an enormous pile—
Lo! Scarlett, blooming with perenial smile,
A bold ambitious candidate for fame,
Who early on her list enroll'd his name,
And from that moment made his passions bend,
And all his powers to compass one great end.
O'er rough or smooth he glides or *pro* or *con*,
And tho' not shallow, still runs dimpling on;
Yet as the subject swells, the interest grows,
His eloquence with greater volume flows,
"Though deep yet clear, tho' gentle yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full."

BROUGHAM.

With meagre form, and face so wondrous thin,
That it resembles Milton's "death and sin,"
Long arms that saw the air like windmill sails,
And tongue that in its duty never fails,
Behold the hero of the North! make room,
For Scotia's "babe of grace"—great Harry Brougham.
A chieftain he of strong elastic mind,
That covets all the knowledge of mankind,
And tho' elusive as the subtle air,
Grasps and retains a more than common share.

(*Continued from the third Page.*)

has been long subject to much anarchy and confusion, but particularly so on the death of a sovereign. The succession to the throne has been generally disputed, and decided by recourse to arms. On the present occasion however, we are happy to learn that the late Rajah has been succeeded by a younger brother, who has *assumed the Purple* without opposition.—*Chronicle Sept.* 14.

On Monday the 28th instant Sir Relph Rice arrived from Bombay in the H. C. Ship Duchess of Athol and landed in the course of the day under the usual salute. Sir R. we understand pays our Settlement but a short visit and returns almost immediately by way of Pinang.

We noticed some time ago the departure of four Junks for the Pedir coast to load Betel Nut for China. The speculation was undertaken by a Chinese Merchant here and we hear with pleasure of their safe return here with full cargos.—The lateness of the season prevents their prosecuting the voyage to China according to the original intention, but the cargos have been disposed of here, at a considerable profit.

MISSION TO SIAM.—Capt. Burney, Envoy to the Court of Siam has returned from Bankok in the Guardian, and proceeded to Pinang. We regret our inability to present our readers with any official details of the negociations with the Siamese Court; these will probably appear first in the Government Gazette of Calcutta, the restitution of the King of Keda, which we believe was the principal object of the Mission has not been obtained, but we understand that some arrangements have been entered into respecting Custom duties which are likely to prove of benefit to Commerce. The extension of the native trade by the Junks, between this port and Siam, by which our manufactures are introduced into the Country at so cheap a rate and in such abundance renders in our opinion, the establishment of a more direct intercourse conducted in European vessels a less desirable object than it was previous to the establishment of Singapore. It is well known that the large profits obtained by the Junks on their import cargos at this place and the cheapness of British manufactures here enable them to compete with us in the Siamese market in the disposal of our own commodities, and in many instances to sell these articles at lower prices than would pay the British Merchant even if the goods were imported direct from England. Unless therefore, British vessels are admitted to trade at a very reduced rate of charges, and the Merchant secured from the constant interference of the Government Officers the European trade with Siam can never prosper, and indeed all hopes of success have already been abandoned by those who have lately been engaged in it, and whose experience renders them the best judges on the subject.

His Siamese Majesty we understand honored Capt. Burney with a second audience before his departure. The Guardian has also brought down presents of Sugar, Tin, &c. in return for those presented by the Envoy on his arrival in the country. The Siamese although wise enough to preserve an amicable relationship with our Government are not sufficiently acquainted with our power, and have even the presumption to think that we are afraid of offending them. Their obstinacy regarding Keda is sufficient proof of this feeling, and it would be well to undeceive them in case of any future aggression or interference with the States on the Malayan Peninsula, who consider themselves now in a manner placed under the protection of the British Government.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following uppointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors is published for general information by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

"M. John Prince late of the Bencoolen Establishment, First Councellor, to be Resident of Singapore.

E. PRESGRAVE, Acting Resident.
Singapore, 14th August 1826.

[*Chronicle, Aug.* 31.

EUROPE.

THE JUDGES AND THE PRESS.

There are few persons in the present day sufficiently bold to deny that England derives great advantages from the Freedom of the Press. Even the LOWTHERS, who some years back headed an Address in Cumberland for imposing restraints on the Press, now affect the warmest regard for free discussion, certainly no slight proof of the universality of the feeling in favour of it. But the History of the Press of this Country is the history of an almost uninterrupted struggle between the Government for the time, backed by the Judges, and the advocates of popular rights. The Press owes nothing to the Judges, for, with hardly an exception, they were always its most decided enemies, and its liberties were acquired, not through their favour, but in spite of their hostility. There was, however, more excuse for the hostility of the Judges to the Press in former times than at present, because experience had not demonstrated that the evils apprehended from freedom were as nothing compared to the advantages from it. But now that the benefits of a free Press are no longer problematical, how happens it that the same inexorable hostility is still displayed by Judges, that every opportunity for giving a stab to its is anxiously laid hold of?

The Press can never be more beneficially employed than in throwing light on the proceedings in Courts of Justice. The dissemination of accounts of these proceedings throughout the country, affords most valuable instruction to the people in matters in the knowledge of which they are deeply interested, and tends to sharpen and invigorate their faculties. It is we have no doubt, to the incitement thus constantly afforded, that we are indebted for the cleverness so conspicuous in our middle classes, notwithstanding the shameful defectiveness of their education; a cleverness of which we have a pretty unequivocal proof in the facility with which men able to discharge respectably the duties of Jurors, can be found almost every where in this country, and the difficulty in finding such men in other countries, as France, for instance, where the Jury system has been adopted. But we are indebted to the Press for the chief security for the upright administration of justice itself. If Judges in the present day are more impartial and less corrupt than they were in former times, we owe this beneficial change to the consciousness ever present to these elevated personages, that the eye of the public is upon them,—that they are not merely in presence of one or two Advocates, on whose fear of losing the ear of the Bench they might count, or of the Crier of Court, and two or three servile-minded retainers; but that their language will be conveyed to the farthest extremity of the British dominions. Human nature is the same in England and Chile; but in the latter country, the Judge, released from the fear of publicity, does not scruple, as we learn from the valuable work of Mr. Miers, to lend himself to the most disgraceful frauds, and to further the views of parties by all manner of collusive tricks. We may be assured that the more light we let in on the conduct of men, in all situations of life, the better their conduct will be.

The Courts of Law are said to be open to the public who have a right to see and hear whatever takes place in them. There is no limitation with respect to admission but the capacity of the Court. In ancient times the whole population of the valley or district surrounded the Judge, who decided in the open air. There is no other person why the whole people should not be present now than the necessary want of space. But what is told in the presence of ten or twenty, or two hundred, or two thousand, may be conveyed to the whole public through the instrumentality of the Press. The latter merely enables the whole public to participate in what the space of the Court would otherwise confine to a few. It is the applying an ear-trumpet to the public, and the enabling them to see at any distance in spite of the walls of the Court. But the Lord Chief Justice ABBOT laid it down in his charge to the Jury in a case in which this Paper was concerned the other day, that though Counsel were privileged in saying what they chose, Reporters were not privileged in repeating it. But we contend (and the Jury, thank God, took the same view,) that the same reason which allows as many of the public as can find admission into Court, to hear all that is said from beginning to end in a cause, allows a Newspaper to convey the knowledge to others. If the accounts of proceedings are to be good for any thing, they must exhibit, not merely the results, but all the circumstances which weighed with the Judges and Jurors,—the evidence, the harangues of Counsel, &c. &c. The feelings of individuals may be occasionally hurt, by the rude and indecent invectives of Counsel; but though that may be a good reason for recommending to Counsel more caution in the language they use, it is no reason for suppressing its publication, for the publication has for object the public benefit; the complete and unmutilated publication is essential to that object, and the delicacy of the individual must give way to the public good. We have no doubt that many individuals are deterred by delicacy from appearing in an open court to seek redress of their wrongs, who, if causes could be decided privately in the houses of Judges, would have no hesitation in claiming the aid of the law; but the good of publicity, which secures impartial justice to all, is of so much more importance to a community than the benefit which delicate suitors could derive from private audiences, that the latter object is very properly made to yield to the former.—If Reports of the Speeches of Counsel are to be mutilated from considerations of delicacy to individuals the administration of justice will have thereby received a deadly stab, and we protest, therefore, against the doctrine of the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, as a most dangerous invasion of the right of publicity.

We cannot conclude without expressing our regret in being obliged to remark, that the Press owes less to Lord Chief Justice ABBOTT, than to any other Judge who has lived in our time. No Judge ever possessed a larger share of the public estimation, and he stands deservedly high with the Profession. But his decisions are not certainly calculated to advance the rights of discussion.—*Morn. Chron. June* 27.

THE ARMY.

HORSE GUARD, JUNE 9, 1826.

At a General Court Martial, held at Orange Grove Barracks, Trinidad, on the 16th of January 1826, and continued by adjournments to the 20th of the same month, Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General Thomas Duguid was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges, viz.—

1st. "For gross and shameful conduct, unworthy of an Officer and a Gentleman, by being drunk on duty during the office hours, on the 28th of November, 1825, and afterwards proceeding in that state to the Mess of the 9th Regiment, thereby obliging the Officers of that Corps to address an official intimation to Assistant-Commissary-General Robertson, his superior Officer, that his, Mr. Duguid's, society must be dispensed with in future."

2d. "For gross neglect of duty, being in such a state of intoxication, as to be unable to produce the key of the money vault, in order to lock up the detail chest at the close of the office hours, the key of the outer door of the vault being in his possession for that purpose; and which was thereby deposited in the provision stores, in lieu of the usual place of security, on the night of the 28th of November, 1825; and which neglect of duty was repeated on the 29th of November, during the whole of which day he remained incapable of attending to any public duty, such conduct being in disobedience of the orders of his superior Officer, and thereby setting a bad example by his inattention to common decorum, and to the security of the public property, and in breach of the Articles of War."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court having most seriously and attentively, and with great deliberation, weighed and considered the whole of the evidence that has been brought forward in support of the prosecution against the prisoner, Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General Thomas Duguid, together with his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of the first Charge."

"The Court is also of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the second Charge."

"The Court having thus found the prisoner guilty of both the Charges preferred against him, the whole of which being in breach of the Articles of War, does therefore sentence him, the prisoner, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Thomas Duguid, to be Cashiered."

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court."

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, directs that the foregoing Charges, preferred against Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Thomas Duguid, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and his Majesty's approval thereof, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's service.

By command of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

HENRY TORRENS, Adjt. General.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—THURSDAY.

[London Adjourned Sittings after Trinity Term, before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and Common Juries.]

ELKINGTON *v.* COPELAND.—This was an action by Miss Caroline Elkington, a minor, suing by her next friend, to recover a compensation in damages for the breach of a marriage contract.—Plea, he general issue.

Mr. Scarlett (with whom was Mr. Praed) stated the plaintiff's case. It was with great reluctance that the plaintiff was compelled to make a public exposure of her wrongs, by bringing this action. Much as she was disposed personally to shrink from such an inquiry, acting under the impulse of a sense of duty to herself, and a respect for the opinions of her friends, she felt that there was no other alternative left her to pursue. The young lady whom he (Mr. S.) represented, was about 19 years of age, of great personal beauty, virtue, and accomplishments. She was the daughter of a respectable attorney practising at Birmingham. The defendant was also in a respectable station of life, carrying on the business of a surgeon and apothecary in London. The plaintiff had to complain of the breach of a promise of marriage, entered into with the greatest deliberation and solemnity. There were cases in which a gentleman might fall into the snares of an artful woman, and in the warmth of passion betray himself in an unguarded moment into an engagement, which, upon reflection, he might wish to retract. This, however, was not the case here. The contract into which the defendant had entered was most solemnly and deliberately formed. Having casually seen the young lady in London, and being smitten with her charms, he proceeded in the most formal manner to make a tender of heart and hand. He first became acquainted with her at the house of a lady named Graves, and making himself acquainted with her family and connexions, he proposed himself at once as a suitor. Prepossessing in his manners, and having youth and a good person on his side, he proposed himself to the lady, who, however, with that decorum which belongs to a maiden properly brought up, referred him to her father. An application was accordingly made to Mr. Elkington, in terms which were calculated to produce a favourable impression. From the account which he gave of his prospects and circumstances, and inquiries being made, the father had every reason to be satisfied with the proposed match, and accordingly the defendant was received as the avowed suitor of the plaintiff, & a corresponding feeling was produced on the part of the latter. The plaintiff's brother was also consulted upon the subject, and gave his sanction as far as he could, to a proposal, which appeared in every respect honourable and satisfactory. The first introduction of the defendant to the plaintiff took place in January, 1825. In the letter to the father the defendant described himself as having two establishments, one in Tonbridge-street, and the other in Carshalton-street, averaging an annual profit of 450l., and stating that he had then been in business for about five years, and having youth, enterprise, and good connexions on his side, he anticipated success in life, particularly if united to a virtuous and amiable wife, whose countenance and union with a medical man was essential to his professional prosperity. Having been admitted as a professed suitor, his correspondence, which immediately followed, breathed the most honourable, virtuous, and tender passion. He was received by the lady and her friends as her future husband, and every preparation was made for the marriage which was fixed for the month of April in the present year. The Learned Counsel read some of the defendant's letters, two written to the plaintiff, and two others respectively written to the plaintiff's father and her brother, the terms of which appear fully to justify the encomiums passed upon the defendant's feelings and sentiments in the outset of his courtship. In a letter written by the defendant to the plaintiff in February last, he spoke of a plan which he had in view of settling in Mexico, in consequence of encouragement which had been held out to him by some of the Spanish Refugees, and wished to consult her in the propriety of accompanying him to that country, and proposed that their marriage should take place before he departed. This letter was couched in terms of the most affectionate tenderness and anxious solicitude for the Lady's happiness. Up to this time nobody doubted the

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY J. F. DE JESUS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

sincerity and ardour of the defendant's attachment, he having declared repeatedly, that his determination to marry the plaintiff was irrevocable. For one whole month no letter was received from him; but in the month of March last, a letter was received from him still declaratory of his affection, containing a blunt intimation, that in consequence of some alteration in his prospects, which he did not condescend to mention, he had determined, for the lady's own happiness, not to fulfil his contract. He concluded by declaring, that it was quite impossible for him ever to be united to her, but requested her to believe him to be her affectionate and sincere friend. The time for repentance, however, came too late. He had gone too far to recede. Having possessed himself of the lady's affections, it was impossible to break his contract as a mere matter of business. No visible alteration had taken place in the defendant's affairs. He still kept up his two establishments, and, to all appearance, he was as well able, in point of pecuniary means, to perform his contract as when he first made the proposal. It was incumbent on the Jury to express their sense of the defendant's conduct. They ought not to suffer him to escape without notice or censure, such trifling with the honour and happiness of a virtuous female, could not escape without animadversion. Society required some expiatory example, in order to deter the defendant from repeating his offence in other quarters, and in order to teach others that such solemn engagements could not be entered into as a mere matter of form, and broken with perfect impunity. Had the plaintiff's father consulted those feelings of delicacy which dictated a reluctance to expose his daughter's injuries in a Court of Justice, perhaps the defendant might have boasted of his triumph in having violated the affections, and blighted the happiness of an amiable young woman, whose hand and heart he had with ardour solicited in return for the tender which he had made of an honourable and virtuous alliance. The consequences to the plaintiff were most serious. Without indulging in ornament or false colouring, he was instructed that her health was materially affected, and, withering in her bloom, she was now a source of parental agony to a worthy father. It was true that the father had no fortune to give the plaintiff; but he gave her an accomplished education, which to the defendant would have been more than equivalent to pecuniary endowment. Under these circumstances, he trusted the Jury would compel the defendant to make a liberal compensation for the violation of a contract, which had been broken off, without any adequate motive.

Mr. Charles Elkington, brother to the plaintiff, proved that his father, who lives at Birmingham, has four children, two daughters and two sons, including witness. The plaintiff is now about nineteen years of age. In June, 1824, witness was living in New Millman-street, London. During that year, plaintiff's sister went to Ramsgate, and the plaintiff came to town from Birmingham. Witness's eldest sister was out of town a month or six weeks. Understood from the defendant, that the first time he saw the plaintiff, was at the house of a Mrs. Graves; on the 1st January, 1825; at that time witness saw the defendant, in consequence of an introduction, more than twelve months ago. After the parties met at Mrs. Graves's, the plaintiff went down immediately to the country; it was after she went, that witness saw the defendant. When he saw him, he spoke frequently in general terms, how much he was pleased with the plaintiff; the plaintiff came to town again in the beginning of the following November; about that time witness saw defendant at witness's house in New Millman-street; saw him daily there; he appeared to be paying marked attention to the plaintiff; about this time defendant had seen the plaintiff's father who came to town for a short time. —[Here the witness identified one letter from the defendant to the plaintiff, proposing marriage; another to the plaintiff's father on the same subject; and a third to witness himself on the like subject. These letters were alluded to by Mr. Scarlett in his opening address. They were dated the 10th and 13th of Dec. 1825.]—In consequence of the receipt of the letter to witness, he saw the defendant two days afterwards; he was then very ill; he told him that he called in consequence of that letter; the defendant said he had received a letter from plaintiff's father, who was perfectly satisfied with his proposal; witness then said. "I suppose my father has told you, you are not to look to him for any expectation." He said, "Yes, all I want is Caroline." He then entered into an explanation of what situation he was in; he was living then in a very good house, which was well furnished except the drawing-room; he told witness he had another concern in Carshalton-street, and that his business alone brought him three hundred pounds a year, independently of his private connection and patients, which he thought very considerable. After the letters above-mentioned, the defendant continued to visit at witness's house, the plaintiff staying there. His attentions continued, but were stronger. He frequently visited two or three times a day. The plaintiff and her sister went to see his house. One day the plaintiff and her sister went out with him, and on his return to dinner he said he had ordered a carpet, which Caroline had chosen. They appeared to be very fond of each other; they went together to parties. The plaintiff went out of town at the close of January last. After she was gone, the defendant frequently called on witness, but not so often as before. One day, when witness was going to Birmingham, he called on defendant, and told him that he had an interview with the Mexican Ambassador—that he had been of great use to the Spanish embassy, and in consequence of the services he had rendered to the Spanish emigrants he had been strongly solicited to establish himself in Mexico, and that he had been told he might retire at the end of three years, with a handsome independence. The defendant then took witness to the Panorama of Mexico; they then went together to the wine-rooms, in Licester-square, where he talked a great deal about Mexico; and witness said, "Supposing you make up your mind to go, when do you think of starting?" He said he would, on no account, go without Caroline, and that if she consented, he would go immediately after they were married, which would be about the beginning of April. Witness was to describe the Panorama to the plaintiff. Next day witness went to Birmingham; on witness's arrival at Birmingham, he found the plaintiff making the wedding dresses. Never saw the defendant again until last week.

Cross-examined: Witness and his father were both Attorneys. There is another action against another gentleman now depending for another breach of marriage promise with the plaintiff's sister; the second action is against the gentleman who introduced defendant to witness; witness's establishment in Millman-street had been since broken up; witness was at that time embarrassed, in consequence of the failure of persons with whom he was connected; the defendant himself had advised him to sell his effects in Millman-street, and that his embarrassments would soon blow over; witness had endeavoured to settle with all his creditors, and did not keep out of the way to avoid them.

Two other letters of the defendant were then put in and read. The last was the one in which he declared his intention not to mary.

Wm. Elkinton, another brother of the Plaintiff's said he was present at Birmingham when the last-mentioned letter was received by the plaintiff, who was very much affected; she had been ill ever since; she is now at Malvern for her health; witness had been introduced to the defendant, and she saw his house; it was a good one: this action was brought immediately after the receipt of the letter last mentioned.

This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Gurney and Mr. Chitty, for the defendant, objected that the averments in the declaration were not proved. The first count stated, that the defendant promised to marry the plaintiff at her request; the second that he had promised to marry her after a reasonable time had elapsed; and the third, that she, being sole and unmarried, he had promised to marry her within a reasonable time, and that a reasonable time having elapsed, he had refused. These averments, they contended, were not proved.

The Lord Chief Justice thought that the third count was sustained by the defendant's letter, declaring his intention not to marry the plaintiff.

Mr. Gurney then addressed the Jury in mitigation of damages. He admitted that the plaintiff must, at all events, have a verdict. In some of the general observations of his Learned Friend (Mr. Scarlett) he concurred; but he put it to the Jury, whether there was not great imprudence on the part of the plaintiff's father, in sending a couple of daughters to visit at the house of a bachelor brother, without the protection of a parent? This was certainly not the best mode of regulating a family, consisting chiefly of daughters. It would seem that there had been a very short acquaintance between the defendant and the plaintiff. The defendant was a very young man, and perhaps he had imprudently formed an attachment, without well considering whether he was able to maintain a wife. The whole period of their personal acquaintance was not much more than a month, and the correspondence, from first to last, did not cover nine months. The true motive of the defendant's conduct was prudence and a due consideration of the young lady's happiness; for finding, upon reflection, that he was in no condition to maintain a wife in comfort, he did the best which an honourable tho' an imprudent man could do under the circumstances in which he was placed. It must not be forgotten that this was the action of the father, who was an attorney; and that it was supported by the evidence only of his two sons, who were also attorneys. He (Mr. G.) was instructed, in the most explicit terms, not to suggest any thing which had the slightest tendency to prejudice the honour or character of the plaintiff, towards whom the defendant entertained the deepest sense of respect and esteem. He was influenced solely by prudential reasons, and tendering the happiness of the young lady on that ground, he had foreborne to plunge her into that ruin which must have followed an ill-advised marriage without adequate means of supporting the partner of his bosom. It was clear that the plaintiff's father had been rather hasty in this proceeding, for without condescending to inquire into the truth of the defendant's statement of his real circumstances, an action was instantaneously brought. The Jury would judge of his motive, particularly as he had another action depending against another gentleman at the suit of his eldest daughter. Certainly it was seldom that such a medley of love, law, and physic came before a Jury. Although a verdict must pass against the defendant, he was in no condition to pay heavy damages, and he trusted, that under all the circumstances of the case, the Jury would take care not to press too hard upon him by the amount of their verdict.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE summed up the case for the Jury. No other motive appeared to be attributable to the defendant, in breaking off the match, than his embarrassed circumstances; and the Jury would judge whether it was not much better that he should have so terminated the contract, than bring home a wife to endure all the miseries of distress and poverty. The plaintiff was undoubtedly entitled to a verdict, and the Jury would say what damages they would give under all the circumstances.—The Jury found their verdict for the plaintiff—Damages TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS.—*Morn. Chron. June*, 30.

VARIETIES.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY! MISERIES OF NOT KNOWING THE SHORTEST CUT FROM DUBLIN TO PARIS.

(From the *Dublin Star.*)

A REAL OCCURRENCE.—An affair recently occurred in the vicinity of Dublin, which occasioned no small degree of bustle in the family of a worthy old sportsman, whom (not to publish names) we will call Mr. *steeplechase*. Every body knows Miss *Biddy Steeplechase* squints a little, and has a bit of a hump on her back, though not much more than the pretty sex all voluntarily assumed, when they first adopted the French fashion of sticking out their backs, and wearing coal-scuttle bonnets. But what did this signify to *Paddy O'Dandy* a dapper little gentleman, who had discovered that Miss Biddy would have 10,000*l.* when she came of age, independent of her papa.

Paddy put on all his charms; he mounted a new gilt watch chain with seals; brushed up his castor, leered, grinned, ogled, and strutted. In short he so wriggled himself (as far as his stays would permit him to wriggle), into Miss Biddy's good graces, that she really fancied herself in love. Paddy made his approaches skilfully, and at length proposed an elopement to Gretna. Miss did not think the Blacksmith genteel, so Paddy was obliged to consent to run for Paris. The only question now was, to raise the wind. Paddy scraped, and begged, and borrowed, and at last, by letting his old father into his scheme, contrived to squeeze out of his savings the needful for the excursion. When all was ready, Miss Biddy, under pretence of sickness, retired early one afternoon to her room; bolted the door, and then, with all the delightful and romantic joys of an elopement, bolted through the window into the arms of her expectant swain, who conducted her with protestations of eternal love to a covered car, intending to carry her to Kingstown, and thence to Liverpool. Off they went; and Paddy, elated by the dexterity of his scheme, prepared a letter for old Steeplechase, which he threw in at Biddy's window.

The steamer soon wafted them to Liverpool, and thence they posted off, as fast as horses could carry them, to their destination.

The next morning early old Steeplechase knocked at his daughter's door, and, receiving no answer and becoming alarmed, he applied his shoulders, and in a twinkling forced an entrance. But the bird had flown! Paddy's letter lay on the floor before him. He took it up and read as follows:—

Dearest Dad Elect,—Don't be in a pet at being diddled. We have got, at least, fourteen or fifteen hours start of you; so you need not waste your time and money in pursuit. I am going to be married at Paris, and to do the thing genteelly, so that the family will have no cause to be ashamed of it. As what is done can't be undone, I beg you will send me, for my Biddy's sake, a letter of credit on Paris, as I have only just cash for the journey.—I am, your dutiful son-in-law elect,

P. O'DANDY.

"Stole away!" roared out old Steeplechase, with a tremendous oath. "Thrown out! jockeyed by that d—d puppy! But stop; let us have a look at the country;" said he, as he snatched up a map. After a moment's consideration, a loud tally-ho! proclaimed his rising hopes, that he should yet overtake the fugitives. "Lynch," said he, "harness the black mare with all speed. Ah, the puppy! he won't jockey an old sportsman so easy." In such exclamations he vented his feelings till the mare was brought to the door, and he then drove to Kingstown, which he reached just in time to step on board the Bristol steamer. On his arrival at Bristol he posted without stopping to Southampton, where he found the steamer which runs from that place to Havre de Grace. An offer of 50*l.* induced the Captain to put to sea with all possible expedition, and in the course of a few hours he landed at Havre. Hence his journey to Paris was quickly made. He then took up his station at Meurice's, and, having refreshed himself, quietly waited the arrival of the runaways.

In due time up drove, with furious haste, a rumble-tumble French carriage, containing the enamoured pair. Paddy handed out his prize, full of triumph and exultation, inhaling with delight the tickling sounds of *Milor Anglaise* from the postilions. But suddenly appeared the horrible vision of old Steeplechase. Miss Biddy went admirably through the regular forms of a loud scream, adroitly fainting into the arms of a handsome French *Garcon*, who stood near her. As for Paddy, he was almost petrified with horror. He seemed as though he would gladly have disappeared. Trembling and pale, he glanced fearfully on the huge hunting whip which portentously swung to and fro in the fist of old Steeplechase, who stood quietly with his arms a-kimbo in front of poor Paddy, enjoying his terror and confusion. At length, to his inexpressible relief, old Steeplechase, in a tone of mock gravity, thus addressed him—"Dearest, not elect, son-in-law, don't he in a pet at being diddled. When you want to get the start of an old fox hunter, take care that you know the country over which the sport lies. Now find the shortest way back to Dublin—troop!"

Paddy needed no more. He turned upon his heel, and scarcely felt the heavy kick of old Steeplechase's boot, which applied to his rear, lifted him nearly three feet from the ground. The old gentleman leisurely returned with his daughter; and report says that Paddy O'Dandy was seen at Kingstown, sneaking out as a steerage passenger from the Bristol steam packet, shorn of all his beams, having pledged, at Southampton, all he could pledge to pay the expense of his passage home.

AN IRISH BARGAIN.—The following *modest* statement of the excellent qualities of his horse was given by an Irish sportsman who wished to dispose of him:—Spanker, the property of O——D——. Saturday, September the 16th, will be sold, or set up for sale, at Sligo, a strong, staunch, steady, sound, stout, safe, sinewey, serviceable, strapping supple, swift, smart, slightly, sprightly, spirited, sturdy, spunky, shining, surefooted, sleek, showey, smooth, well-skinned, sized, and shaped Sorrel Steed, of superior symmetry, styled Spanker, with small star and snip, square-sided, slendershouldered, sharp-sighted, and steps supereminently stately:—free from strain, sprain, spavin, spasms, sinus, strangles, stringhalt, stranguary, sufflation, seed-shedding, sciatica, staggers, seeling, scouring, sellander sarcocele, star-gazing, surfeit, strumous-swelling, seams, sorrances, scratches, shingles, splint, squint, squirt, scurf, scabs, scars, sores, scattering, shuffling, shambling, scampering, straddling, slouching, or skue stunting gait, or symptoms of secretion, or sickness of any sort. He is neither stiff-mouthed, shabby-coated, sinew-shrunk, spur-galled, slight-carcassed, star-footed, saddle-backed, shell-toothed, splay-footed, slim-gutted, short-winded, sag-eared, surbated, skin-scabbed, star-coated, slack-sleazy, or shoulder-shotten, or slipped, and is sound in the shanks, sword-point, spine, and stifle joint;—has neither sleeping evil, snaggle-teeth, sanious-ulcers, sick-spleen, sand-cracks, set-fast, schirrous, scissures, scrofulous, or subcutaneons sores, swelled sheath, sarcoma, stegnosis in staling, or shattered hoofs. Nor is he sour, sulky, surly, stubborn, or sullen in temper,—neither shy nor skittish, slow, sluggish, squabby, or stupid—he never slips, strips, strays, stalks, starts, stops, shakes, strides, snivels, snuffles, slavers, shudders, scambles, snorts, spatters, scranches, swallows his wind, stumbles or stocks in his stall or stable, and scarcely or seldom sweats. Has a showy, stilish switch tail or stern, and a safeset of shoes on; can subsist on soil, stubble, sainfoin, sheaf oats, spoon-wort, straw, sedge, sorrage or scutch-grass; carries sixteen stone with surprising speed in his stroke, over a six-foot sod or stone-wall, His sire was the sly Sobersides, on a sister of Spindle-shanks, (from the select stud of Squire Splashaway,) by Sampson, a sporting son of Sparkler's, (by that seminific superlative stallion Stingo) who won the sweepstakes and subscription plates last season at Strangford—His selling price, seventy-six pounds, sixteen shillings and six-pence sterling.

At same time, will be sold or swapped, a snug, safe, substantial, serviceable second-hand saddle, with secure stuffing, seat, skirts, straps, stirrups, studs, and a strong surcingle;—also a solid silver snaffle and sharp steel spurs.

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